NUMB. 8.

PAYNE'S Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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From SATURDAY, MAY 20, to SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1758.

The IDLER. No. 7.

ONE of the principal amuſements of the *Idler* is to read the works of thoſe minute Hiſtorians the Writers of News, who, though contemptuouſly overlooked by the Compoſers of bulky volumes, are yet neceſſary in a nation where much wealth produces much leiſure, and one part of the people has nothing to do but to obſerve the lives and fortunes of the other.

To us, who are regaled every morning and evening with intelligence, and are ſupplied from day to day with materials for converſation, it is difficult to conceive how Man can ſubſiſt without a News-paper, or to what entertainment companies can aſſemble, in thoſe wide regions of the earth that have neither *Chronicles* nor *Magazines*, neither *Gazettes* nor *Advertizers*, neither *Journals* nor *Evening-Poſts*.

There are never great numbers in any nation, whoſe Reaſon or Invention can find employment for their tongues, who can raiſe a pleaſing Diſcourſe from their own ſtock of Sentiments and Images; and thoſe few who have qualified themſelves by ſpeculation for general diſquiſitions, are commonly left without an audience. The common talk of men muſt relate to facts in which the talkers have, or think they have, an intereſt; and where ſuch facts cannot be known, the pleaſures of ſociety will be merely ſenſual. Thus the natives of the Mahometan Empires, who approach moſt nearly to European civility, have no higher pleaſure at their convivial aſſemblies than to hear a piper, or gaze upon a tumbler, and no company can keep together longer than they are diverted by ſounds or ſhows.

All Foreigners remark, that the knowledge of the common people of England is greater than that of any other vulgar. This ſuperiority we undoubtedly owe to the rivulets of knowledge, which are continually trickling among us, which every one can reach, and of which every one partakes.

This univerſal diffuſion of intelligence is, perhaps, not wholly without its inconveniencies; it certainly fills the nation with ſuperficial diſputants; enables thoſe to talk who were born to work; and affords information ſufficient to elate vanity, and ſtiffen obſtinacy, but too little to enlarge the mind into complete ſkill or full comprehenſion.

Whatever is found to gratify the Publick, will be multiplied by the emulation of venders beyond neceſſity or uſe. This plenty indeed produces cheapneſs, but cheapneſs always ends in negligence and depravation.

The compilation of News-papers is often committed to narrow and mercenary minds, not qualified for the taſk of delighting or inſtructing; who are content to fill their paper, with whatever matter, without induſtry to gather, or diſcernment to ſelect.

Thus Journals are daily multiplied without increaſe of knowledge. The tale of the Morning Paper is told again in the Evening, and the narratives of the Evening are bought again in the Morning. Theſe repetitions, indeed, waſte time, but they do not ſhorten it. The moſt eager peruſer of news is tired before he has completed his labour, and many a man who enters the Coffee-houſe in his night-gown and ſlippers, is called away to his ſhop, or his dinner, before he has well conſidered the ſtate of Europe.

It is diſcovered by Reaumur, that Spiders might make ſilk, if they could be perſuaded to live in peace together. The Writers of News, if they could be confederated, might give more pleaſure to the Publick. The Morning and Evening Authors might divide an event between them; and a ſingle action, and that not of much importance, might be gradually diſcovered ſo as to vary a whole week with joy, anxiety, and conjecture.

We know that a French ſhip of war was lately taken by a ſhip of England, but this event was ſuffered to burſt upon us all at once, and then what we knew already was echoed from day to day, and from week to week.

Let us ſuppoſe theſe Spiders of Literature could ſpin together, and enquire to what an extenſive web ſuch another event might be regularly drawn, and how ſix Morning and ſix Evening Writers might agree to retail their articles.

On *Monday Morning*. The Captain of a ſhip might arrive, who left the *Friſeur* of *France*, and the *Bulldog*, Capt. *Grim*, in ſight of one another, ſo that an engagement ſeemed unavoidable.

Monday Evening. A ſound of cannon was heard off Cape *Finiſterre*, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the *Bulldog* and *Friſeur*.

Tueſday Morning. It was this morning reported, that the *Bulldog* engaged the *Friſeur*, yard arm and yard arm three glaſſes and a half, but was obliged to ſheer off for want of powder. It is hoped that enquiry will be made into this affair in a proper place.

Tueſday Evening. The account of the engagement between the *Bulldog* and *Friſeur* was premature.

Wedneſday Morning. Another expreſs is arrived, which brings news, that the *Friſeur* had loſt all her maſts, and three hundred of her men, in the late engagement; and that Capt. *Grim* is come into harbour much ſhattered.

Wedneſday Evening. We hear that the brave Capt. *Grim* having expended his powder, propoſed to enter the *Friſeur* ſword in hand, but that his Lieutenant, the Nephew of a certain Nobleman, remonſtrated againſt it.

Thurſday Morning. We wait impatiently for a full account of the late engagement between the *Bulldog* and *Friſeur*.

Thurſday Evening. It is ſaid that the Order of the Bath will be ſent to Capt. *Grim*.

Friday Morning. A certain Lord of the Admiralty has been heard to ſay of a certain Captain, that if he had done his duty, a certain French ſhip might have been taken. It was not thus that merit was rewarded in the days of Cromwell.

Friday Evening. There is certain information at the Admiralty, that the *Friſeur* is taken, after a reſiſtance of about two hours.

Saturday Morning. A letter from one of the Gunners of the *Bulldog*, mentions the taking of the *Friſeur*, and attributes their ſucceſs wholly to the bravery and reſolution of Capt. *Grim*, who never owed any of his advancement to Borough jobbers, or any other Corrupters of the People.

Saturday Evening. Capt. *Grim* arrived at the Admiralty, with an account that he engaged the *Friſeur*, a ſhip of equal force with his own, off Cape Finiſterre, and took her, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, having killed one hundred and fifty of the French, with the loſs of ninety-five of his own men.

Monday, MAY 22.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Zuchmantel, April 30.

THE Pruſſian army marches in three diviſions, ſome days four. The advanced guard reached Aliſtat on the 28th, and marched forward yeſterday morning. To-day the army is encamped, after ſeveral days forced marches; but we ſhall march again to-morrow. General Yorke, the Britiſh Miniſter, attends the King in this expedition. To what place we are deſtined, no one even pretends to know.

Berlin, May 9. We learn from General Count Dohna's head-quarters at Grypſwalde, that the Swedes are ſtill cloſely blocked up in Stralſund;

and that our troops not being able to draw them out into the open field, go daily up to the Glacis of the Place, and inſult them to their faces, but all in vain, they will not be provoked to come out and venture a battle.

From Prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Munſter, May 13. The greateſt diligence imaginable has been purſued by our Commander in Chief for reſuming our operations. Every thing is now ready for action. The pontoons, and other neceſſaries for paſſing the Rhine, are arrived from Hamburgh and Holland; and a large convoy of proviſions, eſcorted by a detachment of Col. Brudenell's regiment of Engliſh foot, is alſo arrived from Embden, ſo that our magazines are well ſtored; and nothing now ſeems wanting, but our laſt orders to march, which we ſhall certainly receive in a few days, unleſs our motions ſhould depend upon any event with which we are at preſent unacquainted.

Amſterdam, May 17. Some pretend that the grand expedition, for which preparations are making in England, is intended only to ſcour the coaſt of France: but they are miſtaken. The Engliſh Miniſtry propoſe to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Brittany with an army of about 15,000 men, which will be augmented to 25, and even to 30,000, if the deſcent ſucceed, in order to draw a great part of the French forces that way; and thereby make it eaſy for the allied army, under Prince Ferdinand, to penetrate into France, or where they may think proper.

Toulon, April 27. Yeſterday M. de la Clue arrived here from Carthagena, with the ſquadron under his command, conſiſting of the following ſhips: l'Ocean of 84 guns, le Redoubtable, le Souveraine, and le Centaur, of 74; le Content, and le Lion of 64; l'Hyppopotame of 56, l'Oriflamme of 50, and the Oiſeau frigate; ſeven of them are ordered to be diſarmed, but the Souveraine and Lion are to remain armed, and are to form a ſquadron with the Temeraire and Couronne of 74 guns, the Triton of 64, the Fier of 50, and the Chimere frigate of 36; but we know not on what deſtination.

Hamburgh, May 3. The Daniſh fleet is ready to put to ſea: It conſiſts of one ſhip of 70 guns; two of 60; three of 50; one of 40; and one of 30. Two other frigates, one of 40, the other of 30 guns, are fitting out to cruize ſeparately.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Plymouth, May 19. Yeſterday was a day of execution with us; a young Grenadier, about 27, belonging to one of the marching regiments was ſhot for deſertion, of whom the following account is given: That being to receive 500 laſhes, by the ſentence of the Regimental Court Martial, he choſe to appeal to a General Court Martial, which could not be refuſed him, and by their ſentence death was inflicted, which he bore very patiently, and exhorted his brother-ſoldiers to take warning by him, expreſſing great hope in his death, having, as he ſaid, made his peace with God.

A Matroſs, who deſerted ſome time ſince, and was maſter at arms on board a man of war, received 300 laſhes in a manner not ſeen here before; his feet being tied up to the halberts, ſo that the weight of his body reſted on his arms, which, before the whipping was over, were much ſwelled and diſcoloured.

Goſport, May 19. Yeſterday James Spencer, a Waterman, who killed a Sailor belonging to an Engliſh privateer, in the harbour, ſome months ago, by ſtriking him with one of his wherry-ſculls, was committed to Winchester-gaol by Richard New, Eſq; He abſconded before the Coroner's Inqueſt had ſat on the body, and has not been heard of ſince, till he came up in one of the Eaſt-India Company's ſhips that ſailed on Thurſday. A perſon that had buſineſs on board knew him (notwithſtanding he had endeavoured to diſguiſe himſelf) and gave information to one of our Conſtables, who went on board, and brought him out of the ſhip. The Coroner's Inqueſt's verdict againſt him was Wilful Murder.

The greateſt part of the tranſports in the harbour are ordered out, and ſome are now under ſail; by which, it is thought, the troops will embark ſooner than was expected.

LONDON.

Dublin, May 9. Laſt Sunday morning, at Eleven o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Bedford ſet out from Dublin-Caſtle (upon his return to England) and proceeded directly to Dunleary, from whence he embarked, about one, on board his Majeſty's yacht the Dorſet, which immediately ſet ſail for Park-gate, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip the Biddeford: before his departure from the Caſtle, his Grace was attended by a numerous levee of the principal Nobility and Gentry, to wiſh him a ſafe voyage, and happy return to this kingdom; and upon his departure was ſaluted by a diſcharge of the ordnance in his Majeſty's Park the Phœnix.

Her Grace the Ducheſs of Bedford, the Marquis of Tavitock, Lady Caroline Ruſſel, the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, chief Secretary to his Grace, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, embarked on board the yacht at the ſame time.

Dublin, May 10. This day his Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Shannon, and the Right Hon. John Ponſonby, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, were ſworn in Council Lords Juſtices of this kingdom, in the abſence of his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant. [*Gazette.*]

This day the Hon. Houſe of Commons met, according to their adjournment.

From the 9th of Feb. to the 30th of March, 241 men and 215 boys have been cloathed by the marine ſociety at York; who, ſince the 9th of Feb. have received, in ſubſcription, upwards of 580l. whereof 52l. 10s. was given by the Trinity-Houſe of Hull, and 5l. 5s. 6d. by the Gentlemen of that town.

By a Gentleman arrived at Cork, from Louiſbourg (who was lately a priſoner there) we learn that on the 4th of March laſt, there was only 800 men in garriſon, and that they were greatly in want of proviſions.

There are fourteen frigates, of thirty ſix guns each, building in the river, to be compleated by September next at fartheſt, under great penalties.

The Hawk and Fly privateers are arrived at Gibraltar from a cruize, and have carried in with them a Dutch ſhip, bound from Marſeilles to Havre de Grace.

James Miller, Maſter of the Speedwell of Kinghorn, arrived at Aberdeen, reports, That being bound for Gottenburgh with coals, he was taken on the 25th of April laſt, off Eggerſound in Norway, by a large French privateer, the Comteſſe de la Serre, of Dunkirk, Charles Francois Roberts, Commander, carrying 18 guns, and 250 men; ſhe would not ranſom the Speedwell, but fitted her up as a tender, putting on board 30 men and four three-pounders: That two days before, ſhe took the Barbara of Banff, Robert Leſlie, Maſter, bound from Gottenburgh for the Murray Firth, with Deals, &c. and carried both veſſels into Eggerſound: That there were ſeveral other French privateers of force (one of 40 guns) on that coaſt. Mr. Miller purchaſed from the Captor the Barbara of Banff, in which they made their paſſage home.

We hear that ſeveral French priſoners of war who were permitted to reſide on their parole at Petersfield, in Hampſhire, eſcaped from thence ſome time ſince, and were retaken in London, from whence they alſo found means to make a ſecond eſcape, but were again retaken and conducted ſafely to cloſe confinement at Siſinghurſt, in Kent; and ſeveral perſons who aſſiſted them in thoſe attempts, and who were to convoy them on board ſhips, being alſo ſecured, are committed to priſon in order to be proſecuted for ſuch offences.

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, in and after Trinity Term, 1758.

Middleſex.	London.
Tueſday, May 30	Thurſday, June 1
Friday, June 2	Monday, - - - - 5
Thurſday, - - 8	Friday, - - - - - 9
After Term.	After Term.
Thurſday, June 15	Friday, June 16

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. William Lord Manſfield, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, in and after Trinity Term, 1758.

Middleſex.	London.
Thurſday, June 1.	Friday, June 2.
Tueſday, 6.	Wedneſday, 7.
Friday, 9.	Tueſday, 13.
After Term.	After Term.
Thurſday, June 15.	Friday, June 16.

It is ſaid, that by the new regulation on plate, it will be made a capital offence to uſe any falſe ſtamp in imitation of the hall-mark; which has been long heartily wiſhed for by the honeſt part of the buſineſs.

A new Temporary Wooden paſſage is begun to be erected upon the Starlings of London-Bridge, as it lately ſtood, and many of the timbers are already framed and brought to the ſpot for erecting.

A Lady has betted 200 guineas, that ſhe goes in her Chariot and pair backing all the way, with two ſervants on horſeback, who are alſo to go backwards, from Coventry to London in 14 days (which is 93 miles) and as the purpoſes ſetting forward the 19th of this month, humbly intreats no carriages will run againſt her or her footmen, which neither herſelf nor they can be ſuppoſed to foreſee.

On the 17th of April laſt died, at a ſmall village about a mile out of Kinroſs in Scotland, one Davie Grant, a Farmer, born in that pariſh in 1631, where he has lived ever ſince, and ſeen his fifth generation, who all, or moſt of them, live within the ſame ſhire; and by his own deſire, thoſe and none elſe attended him to his grave, to the number of 118 of both ſexes. His corpſe was borne by four of his grandſons. Had he lived till his next birth-day, he would have been 127.

Tueſday, May 23.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Ratiſbon, May 9.

WE hear from Bohemia, that on the 3d inſt. Marſhal Daun put himſelf at the head of 20,000 men to enter Moravia, and that on the 4th he arrived at Chotzen, about four leagues from Leutomiſſel. He would arrive at Tribau next day. He has left the command of the reſt of his army to General de Harſch with orders to follow. This ſpeedy march has been judged the more neceſſary, as the King of Pruſſia marched himſelf with his army thirty-two leagues in three days, to penetrate into Moravia. His Majeſty entered it by Sternberg. He muſt by this time be near Olmutz. General Baron Marſhal, Governor of that place, is taking all the meaſures neceſſary for its defence.

Utrecht, May 17. We are informed that Olmutz was inveſted by the Pruſſians on the 2d inſt.

Hamburg, May 12. The reports that a large body of Daniſh troops was going to form a camp in Holſtein, begin to revive, orders having been

ſent to all the Bailiffs in that part of the province which belongs to Denmark, to buy up all the forage that can be found in their reſpective diſtricts; and a magazine will be formed between Pinneberg and Altena.

Mentz, May 11. According to the lateſt advices received from the Army of the Empire, it was caſting up more entrenchments, to ſecure itſelf againſt an attack by the Pruſſians; but it was in great want of proviſions and forage, through the knavery of the Contractors.

Franckfort, May 13. It is ſaid that ſome overtures have been made at Ratiſbon, by the Electors of Cologn and Palatine, for a neutrality with the King of Great Britain, Elector of Hanover, on the occaſion of the preſent affairs; but that the baſis of theſe propoſitions did not ſeem proper to make the affair ſucceed.

Duſſeldorp, May 15. We have certain advice here, that the head quarters of the Hanoverian army was ſtill at Munſter on the 12th of this month; but that a body of between five and ſix thouſand men, detached ſome time ago, under the command of the Prince of Holſtein-Gottorp, marched on the 12th from Dulmen, and ſent parties into the dutchy of Bergues. The French army, remains in the ſame ſituation near Weſel, and receives reinforcements daily.

Paris, May 12. The Duke d'Harcourt ſet out laſt week, to take the command of the troops ſtationed to guard the coaſts of Brittany.

Five ſhips of war laden with warlike ſtores and proviſions for Louiſbourg, ſet ſail from Rochefort on the 30th of laſt month. As we have heard no news of them ſince their departure, we preſume they have eſcaped the Engliſh ſquadrons, and we flatter ourſelves that they will arrive ſafe at the place of their deſtination.

LONDON.

Sunday morning, General Elliot, Capt. Faucit, &c. ſet out for the Camp at the Iſle of Wight.

And Yeſterday Lord Anſon ſet out for Portſmouth.

Yeſterday morning the Lord Biſhop of Hereford ſet out for his Palace at Hereford.

By letters received from Madraſs we learn, that they had entirely finiſhed their batteries and fortifications, and were in a very good ſtate of defence; and that if they ſhould be attacked they were well prepared to make a vigorous reſiſtance.

The Duke of Cornwall privateer of Briſtol, arrived at Falmouth on Thurſday laſt, and brought in with her a prize called the Amſterdam Galley; alſo the Maria Thereſa, both from St. Euſtatia, laden with ſugar, &c. Martinico effects.

The Joſepha, William Teague, of London, is arrived at Dartmouth; in her paſſage from the Mediterranean, ſhe took a French ſhip of about 200 tons, from Bourdeaux, laden with proviſions and ſtores for Canada, and ſent her into Plymouth.

On Thurſday laſt arrived at Southampton the Commiſſioner of Portſmouth's yatch, with the Prince de Mombazon, late Commander of the Raiſonable French man of war, with all his ſurviving Officers. They ſet out the next morning for Nottingham.

The Prince Henry, late Mumford, Packet, is arrived at Kinſale from Fort St. George. She brings advice of the arrival of Commodore Stevens, Auguſt 25. with five men of war; and that the four ſhips laſt year bound to China, had loſt their paſſage.

The Boſcawen, Braund, the Norfolk, Bowham, the Taviſtock, Cuſh, the Princeſs Auguſta, Badden, and the Warwick, Webb, all from London, are arrived at Madraſs.

On Friday laſt Mr. Alderman Bethell was tapped, and ſix quarts of water taken from him, ſince which he is much better.

Extract of a letter from Pool, May 17.

"About four in the afternoon, the Hopewell of and from Arundel, Ford, Maſter, bound for Liverpool with wheat, &c. was taken by a French privateer of 16 guns, off Lulworth, and carried to France. As there are ſo many captures made between the Iſle of Wight and Portland, 'tis pity we have not a cruizer, as in the laſt war, to protect the trade. *N. B.* There are French row-boats ſeen off the coaſt almoſt daily."

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, dated May 17.

"Thurſday in the afternoon, about two miles to the weſtward of Portland, in ſight of a number of ſpectators, the three following ſhips were attacked by a privateer ſnow of about 12 guns, viz. the Charles and Eleanor of Whitby, Read, the Mandrake of Sunderland, Wright, and the Succeſs of Bridlington, Jordan: Theſe drew up in a line of battle; the privateer fired ſeveral ſhot at them, which they returned ſo warmly, and giving her ſome hard knocks, ſhe ſoon took to her oars, and got off as faſt as poſſible. The colliers gave her ſeveral cheers at going off, joined by great numbers of people on the Beach. This ſnow, with other ſmall craft, have peſtered our coaſt for ſeveral months, and taken a great many veſſels in ſight of our hills. There are now in our Road ten or twelve veſſels, which we think are in danger, even where they ride; and, if they go to ſea, run great riſque of being taken. We hope for a cruizer to be ſtationed on this coaſt, as there has ever been in former wars; and which was never more wanted than at this time."

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of London lies very ill, and is confined to his bed at his palace at Fulham; the Right Rev. Dr. Pearce, Biſhop of Rocheſter, ordained for his Lordſhip eight Prieſts and ſix Deacons on Sunday morning laſt at Fulham.

Sunday night ſome Gentlemen aſſaulted and violently beat and cut ſeveral Watchmen at Charing-Croſs; they were carried before a Juſtice, and admitted to bail.

Wednesday, May 24.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Conſtantinople, April 17.

THE Vizir, whoſe abilities and prudent adminiſtration have gained him the eſteem and favour of the Grand Seignor ever ſince his acceſſion, has lately been honoured very remarkably by that Prince, who has given him one of his own ſiſters in marriage, the widow Lady of Kaiah Paſcha, aged 50; the Vizir is 65. On the 13th inſt. the nuptials were celebrated at the Porte, without any particular ceremonial. However, the next day the Sultan paid a viſit to his ſiſter with great pomp, attended by his whole Court, and preſented her with jewels, ſuitable to the occaſion, out of the Seraglio. From this extraordinary alliance it is natural to conclude, that this Prime Miniſter is firmly fixed in that high office. Our complaints for want of corn, and of the dearneſs of all ſorts of proviſions, ſtill ſubſiſt. The foreign Miniſters are ſucceſſively taking their audiences of the Captain Paſcha, who is preparing for his annual voyage with five or ſix men of war and as many galleys.

Florence, May 6. A few days ago anchored at Leghorn, in 21 days from Gibraltar, his Britannick Majeſty's ſhip Preſton, with a convoy of four merchantmen for that port, Genoa, and Naples, having brought thither a rich French prize. The Deal-Caſtle, a Letter of Marque ſhip, has alſo brought to Leghorn three French Tartans, laden with hemp and other goods, which ſhe took on the coaſt of Provence.

Rome, April 29. On the 26th inſtant, at night, the Pope had a relapſe of his diſorder, accompanied with convulſions, a ſtoppage of urine, and a fever, for which he was immediately blooded. On the 27th and 28th he continued in the ſame ſituation; and on the 29th in the evening, growing much worſe, and his Phyſicians deſpairing of being able to relieve him, diſpoſitions were made to adminiſter the ſacrament to him.

Florence, May 6. Yeſterday in the evening a Courier from Rome to Bologna paſſed through this city, with notice of the Pope's deceaſe on the 2d inſt. in the morning. [*Vide Jan. Gazetteer.*]

[The following incident, taken from a work ſome time ſince publiſhed, intitled the *Follies*, may give the Reader a more perfect inſight into the character of the late Pope, than he can have of many others from voluminous lives elaborately written, which frequently contain little more than genealogy and panegyric. "When Lord O—*f*—d was upon his travels, during his ſtay at Rome he appeared in a private manner, but yet took care to ſee every thing that was curious in a place ſo much the admiration of the whole world. It happened, however, that notwithſtanding all his precautions, his quality came to be known to the preſent Pope, Lambertini, who, perhaps, is the moſt ſenſible man that ever filled the Roman See. His Holineſs immediately upon this notice, ſent a moſt friendly invitation to his Lordſhip to come and ſee the curioſities in his own palace, acquainting him at the ſame time, that he ſhould take a particular ſatisfaction in ſhewing him ſome things that he was ſure he would be pleaſed with. His Lordſhip returned a ſuitable anſwer, excuſing himſelf in a polite manner for not viſiting his Holineſs in form, and thanking him for the great honour done him, which he knew not how to teſtify better than by a ready acceptance of his invitation. Accordingly his Lordſhip, next morning, attended by two friends, who were likewiſe upon their travels, went to the palace, and was received by the Pope with particular marks of honour and reſpect, as being the ſon of a perſon whoſe character was ſo well known throughout Europe; and after conducting them himſelf thro' every room in his palace, and ſhewing them many things that hardly any Proteſtant had ever been permitted to ſee at Rome before; when they were preparing to take their leave, he ſaid to them, with a moſt familiar, open, and unreſerved countenance, *Gentlemen, I know you want no indulgences, pardons, or abſolutions at my hands, becauſe your religion teaches you to laugh at theſe things; but the bleſſing of an old Chriſtian Biſhop* CAN *do you no harm*; and ſo, clapping his hands reſpectively on their heads, he ſaid, *God bleſs you; God bleſs you; God bleſs you.*"]

Naples, April 29. Two men of war and a ſloop are getting ready to carry to Conſtantinople the Miniſter who goes to compliment the Grand Signior, in his Majeſty's name, on his acceſſion to the throne, and to preſent to his Sublime Highneſs the preſents deſigned for him.

On advice that ſeven large African Corſairs well armed, had appeared off Meſſina, and threatened to land and plunder ſome villages, the inhabitants deſerted them, and carried with them their flocks, and moſt valuable effects; the two men of war that returned lately from Cadiz have been ſent in purſuit of them with five ſcluccas and two frigates.

Our ſhip-builders who were engaged at Toulon, lately returned from thence, but are gone there again, in order to build ſix more ſhips for the French ſervice; and, as an encouragement, part of their wages is advanced to them.

From the Camp of the Army of Execution at Bareith, May 8. A large train of artillery is juſt arrived from Nuremberg, under the eſcorte of a detachment of Infantry. We have begun to for-

tify the camp, which has been chosen with great judgment, and is certainly a very advantageous one.

Hague, May 16. About three weeks since, printed papers were dispersed about the streets here in the night, which said in plain terms, that this Republick was sold to the French:—That not having any troops, they were exposed to the insults of any enemy that chose to attack them; and named in particular a Privy-Councellor, intimating, that he was one of the causes of their misfortunes; and therefore that he, and many others, ought to be turned out of their places; concluding, *Vivat Orange, Prussia, and Great Britain. Tell this to others.* This seemed not to be much regarded at first; but in the night between Friday and Saturday last, a like paper was again dispersed, with threats of setting fire to the four corners of the Hague, if measures were not speedily taken for the security of the country, concluding with *Vivat*, &c. as the former. This, indeed, has given some alarm, and they are endeavouring to discover the authors and dispersers of those papers.

Amsterdam, May 19. As the English want sailors, they are less scrupulous than formerly, and have availed themselves of the turn which affairs have taken in Westphalia, to enlist 3000 seamen at Bremen. They expect to enlist some more there.

LONDON.

General Zastrow, General of the Hanoverian forces under Prince Ferdinand, has resigned his Commission, on account of his great age and infirmities.

The Pope died without making the long expected promotion of Cardinals, so that at his death there were 15 hats vacant in the sacred college.

Thursday last arrived at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, Lord Home's regiment, and marched to encamp on the forest near Newport. This is the last regiment that is expected to encamp there this campaign. There are now encamped on the Island thirteen regiments of foot, three battalions of the Guards, and about 500 of the Artillery. The Officers all lie in camp, as does the Duke and Dutchess of Richmond.

Upwards of 20 sail of large transports lay up Gosport harbour ready to take the cavalry that are going on the enterprize on board.

Two pontoons are building in the mast-house in the dock-yard, at Portsmouth, on purpose to carry cannon ashore: their length are 12 feet, breadth 10, and depth 2.

Sunday last arrived at Portsmouth money to pay the Dock-yard.

A number of lads, sent out immediately after the institution, and at the charge of the Marine Society, are rated able seamen on board the fleet now going out.

Capt. Gracie, late Commander of the Stanley, arrived at Bristol the 20th instant, with an express. He left Louisbourgh on the 3d of March, when it was in the utmost distress for want of provisions; and such sickness prevailed then, that the garrison was reduced from 3000 to 1800 men, the common mortality was from 60 to 70 men in a-week; there was not then a man of war in the harbour.

His Majesty's ship Rochester has taken and brought into Plymouth the Cerf, Volant, of and from Rochelle for Louisbourg, with flour and warlike stores: She was the only ship under convoy of nine sail of men of war, viz. five of the line, and four frigates: the Rochester fell in with them the 9th inst. and kept them company till the 12th, when she had the opportunity of taking their convoy from them: She was within musket shot of them several times, but they never offered to fire at her, or give her chace. They are said to be the same ships Admiral Hawke drove ashore at the Isle of Aix.

The St. Lewis, the Jesus Mary and Joseph, and the Jesus Mary and Joseph, all three French tartans, are taken and carried into Leghorn by the Liverpool privateer, Capt. Hutchinson.

The Elizabeth, Line, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, was taken the 7th of March by the Aurora privateer of Bayonne, but being leaky, was burnt.

A privateer has taken three vessels, one a light collier, just sailed out of Dartmouth for Milford; the other were two sloops with malt and cyder for this port, from Salcombe, and it is feared that the is gone clear off with them.

The Adventure, Evanson, from Jamaica for London, is put into Charles Town, South-Carolina.

The St. Helena, Strarso, from Seville for London, is lost near Vigo.

The length of the le Foudroyant, at Gibraltar, taken from her Carpenter's account, is,

	Feet Fr.	*Feet Eng. In.*
From her stern to the taffarel	171 =	185 3
Length of her keel	144 =	156

being 12 feet longer than an English First Rate; her extreme breadth about 50 feet, nearly the same with our First Rate.

Advices from Glasgow, of the 15th instant, say, that on Saturday se'nnight a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in most places in the Strath of Campsie.

Last Saturday at Hertford market the best wheat was sold for five shillings the bushel, and the best butter for six-pence halfpenny a pound.

The Proprietor of Sadler's Wells has offered Mr. Fielding the use of that house for one night, for a benefit, towards the execution of his plan for an asylum or house of refuge for orphans and other deserted girls of the poor within the bills of mortality.

Monday several Publicans were convicted before Mr. Alderman Alexander, for retailing beer, &c. on the Lord's day, contrary to the Statute in that case, and paid the penalties.

Sunday night a woman fell off a coach-box near Holborn-Bars, and the hind wheel going over her, broke both her legs, and she was otherwise much bruised.

Sunday evening Mr. Henry Trollop, a Wine Merchant in Friday-street, had the misfortune to fall off his horse on Kennington Common, and was killed on the spot.

Last Thursday as the stage-coach was going to Portsmouth, it was stopped by a single highwayman, just beyond Clapham Common, who robbed the passengers of 15l. and then made off.

Friday night a Gentleman and Lady in a chaise, were robbed on Hounslow Heath by a single Highwayman well mounted, who took from the Gentleman his watch and money, and from the Lady six shillings in silver.

Early yesterday morning some villains broke into the house of Mr. Zeagle, in King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street, and stole thereout ten pieces of cloth, of considerable value, with which they got off undiscovered.

We hear that Mr. Hammond, Member in the present Parliament for the Borough of Southwark, is not dead, as hath been formerly mentioned, but continues extremely ill of the gout in his stomach.

Thursday, May 25.

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 16.

ON Sunday Evening last a number of riotous fellows assembled in the fields between Glasnevin and Drumcondra, where for several weeks past, they have committed the greatest outrages, a strong body of foot and two troops of dragoons, marched to the place, and quelled and dispersed the rioters, and took four of them prisoners.

The same evening a dangerous rabble assembled themselves near Harold's-Cross, but they were dispersed in a short time, without doing any other mischief than destroying the meadows and fences of the inhabitants and landholders in those parts of the country.

LONDON.

By letters from Barbadoes, dated April 2, we have an account of a dreadful fire at Bridgetown in February last, which consumed 120 houses: That the Fleet from England was arrived there: That a Fleet was to sail from thence for England the 30th of May: but that the crops were very short, they having had but little rain in the season months.

There is a report at the court end of the town, that Prince Edward will go a Volunteer in the intended expedition; but we do not pretend to say upon what ground this report has been propagated.

The troops in camp in the Isle of Wight will begin to embark to-morrow; and, if the wind still continues fair for the fleet to sail, it is presumed, that before the end of next week they will be on some part of the coast of France, where the poor inhabitants are already in the greatest consternation.

The Prince and Princess Dowager of Wales will not go to reside at Kew till after his Royal Highness's birth-day.

Tuesday his Grace the Duke of Bedford arrived at his house in Bloomsbury-square from his Government in Ireland; and this day his Grace had the greatest Levee that has been known, to compliment him on his arrival.

The Nassau, Harwich, and two frigates, with five transports, and about forty sail of Merchant men under their convoy, were well at Teneriffe, the 29th of March.

Extract of a letter from Galway, dated May 12.

"On Wednesday last arrived in this harbour the Bellona privateer of Bristol, Captain Thomas Richards, mounting sixteen carriage guns, who on the 26th of April last got into St. Martin's near Rochelle, and cut away from their moorings 14 French merchantmen, two of which he hath brought safe into this port, of 100 tons each, laden with wine and brandy; the other 12, the Captain hopes are got safe into some port in Great-Britain or Ireland. This action was done at noon-day, and within gun-shot of seven French men of war of the line and four frigates. The Captain supposes these to be part of the fleet dispersed by Adm. Hawke."

The St. Jacob, Claas Huck, from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam, and the Catherina Maria, Jacob Gestoffe, from Curaccoa for Amsterdam, are both taken by the Resolution privateer, Capt. Mackie, and sent into Liverpool.

The Rostella, from Nantz for Dronthem in Norway, is taken by the Scourge privateer, Capt. Clark, of London, and sent into Londonderry.

The King George, from Virginia to Barbadoes, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Amelia Privateer, belonging to the Leeward Islands, is taken by a Dutch Privateer fitted out from Curaçao, after a smart engagement, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Bolton tender, from Falmouth to Milford, is taken off Mounts-bay by a French snow privateer of 16 carriage guns, after an engagement of three hours.

The Sally, Wilson, from St. Kitt's, for London, was taken in lat. 47. by a letter of marque ship, belonging to St. Malo's, and ransomed for 1200l.

Letter from the Isle of Wight, May 22.

"You would be astonished to see the prodigious quantities of artillery, and other warlike implements, that are already brought hither; and the whole island seems full of soldiers. Nothing was ever pushed with more vigour than the preparations for this grand expedition. It is allowed on all hands, that the whole will be ready to put to sea in the course of next week; and it is confidently reported here, that the Parliament will not break up till the event of this great enterprize be known."

Extract of a Letter from Oporto, April 14.

"We have been here in a good deal of consternation. On the 11th inst. about Eleven in the morning, it rained violently, and with the rain came a good deal of Brimstone. Thank God nothing worse has since happened, tho' we expected an earthquake. When the Sulphur was gathered up, it had the taste and colour of Brimstone: but it would not burn when dried, the water having washed away that quality."

Thursday Morning last, between one and two o'clock, the house of Benjamin Gauntlett, about half a mile from Pool, in Dorsetshire, was struck by a flash of lightning, which threw down the chimney, drove out the windows, and rent the pinion end, and so damaged the house that it must be taken down. Three children were in bed, who were not waked by the noise, nor was any person hurt.

Last Saturday as the Bath Company of Comedians were going from thence to the Isle of Wight, the axletree of the waggon in which were all their cloaths, scenery and machinery, fired on Salisbury Plain, and caught hold of some straw, by which accident their whole magazine was in a short time entirely consumed.

Tuesday a Publican was convicted before John Fielding, Esq; in the penalty of 40s. for suffering gaming in his house, which sum was immediately paid into the hands of the Churchwardens of the parish wherein the offence was committed, for the use of the poor.

Rain is so much wanted in the Country, that the Poor begin to fear a second rise in the price of Bread and Provisions; and the Clergy in many places have taken pains to persuade the labouring people in their neighbourhood, most of whom have small spots of ground, to plant potatoes as an useful succedaneum in case of a failing crop. In Ireland many poor families subsist almost wholly on milk and potatoes, and there are not in the known world likelier, stronger, nor more healthy people than are to be found among the Irish, whose complexions, especially those of the women, are found by experience, to derive an exquisite delicacy and beauty, from the simplicity and purity of their food.

Saturday last as a Dutch vessel was coming up the river by Gravesend, the mainsail broke, by which accident eight persons tumbled overboard; several boats put off immediately to their assistance and took up six, but the other two were drowned.

Tuesday a man was examined before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, being charged with a forgery on Messr. Child and Company, at Temple-Bar, and was ordered to the Compter for further examination this day.

Same day a man was taken into custody by a warrant from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, being charged with stealing casks from Sir William Calvert's brewhouse; and after an examination, was admitted to bail for a further hearing.

The same day Margaret Nowland was committed to New-prison, by Saunders Welch, Esq; for stealing a scarlet cloak from Mr. James Lamb, at the Seven-dials.

Friday, May 26.

LONDON.

A Great number of launches, besides the flat-bottomed boats are making in Portsmouth-dock, and will be finished in a few days. Bridges are also making of 60 yards long, one end of which will be laid on the transports sides, and the other on shore; by which the men will land in a few minutes. Several masts are fastened together for floats and stages; and a good many shipwrights are ordered to go with the men of war.

It is said that 10,000 more men will be ordered to march to encamp in the Isle of Wight as soon as the forces there are embarked, to be ready in case of an emergency.

Yesterday on reading the Habeas Corpus bill there was a full House of Peers.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford continues ill with the gout, at his house in Bloomsbury-Square.

We hear that Commodore Holmes is elected Member of Parliament for Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the room of Ralph Jennison, Esq; deceased.

Saturday se'ennight, at Shawdon near Alnwick, a Cow belonging to Allan Rochester, brought forth a very extraordinary Calf with two heads. It lay in the Cow's belly on its back, with its heads pointing towards hers, contrary to the usual order of nature; the fore legs were stretched forward, with the two heads between them, and the hinder legs lay upon its breast: One of the hough joints had made an hollow in the flesh, and bent the breast inward in its growth. At its first appearance it was alive and vigorous; but when it was half pulled away from the Cow it made water and dunged; and afterwards shewed no more signs of life. Its two heads were perfect, beautiful, and separate; and joined to the body by two necks of a sufficient length to turn different ways at once. It had two windpipes, and two gullets; the former were joined to the lungs, and the latter to the fore part of the stomach at two inches distance from each other; from whence to the anus there was but one large entrail. It had four legs, one navel, two hearts, one larger than the other, as was the corresponding head on the same side, one liver, one gall, and lungs the same as in one Calf, but small. Its bones are very hard, and its ribs almost as tough and elastick as a piece of whale bone; though the Cow wanted near a week of her time. It had two back-bones with spinal marrow in each, distant about six inches at the shoulders; from which they continued to approach gently nearer to each other to the tail, which is small, and little more than one-third of the length of other calves. Between these two back-bones there lay a third bone, rather softer than the other two, without any marrow, but jointed like them, tapering from the shoulders to the tail, and close united to them at each end: All three together making a triangular, hollow, and not ridged, back. The necks were continuations of the two exterior back bones; to the outsides of which the ribs were fixed. Both foreheads were remarkably prominent. Its skulls were perfectly smooth; and had not the least appearance or budding of horns. Its four ears, four eyes, and two tongues, were smaller than common. The hair of the skin is a beautiful bright white, of the usual length, and forms two sheds, or lines, where it begins to point different ways, along those places that covered the middle of the two principal back-bones; each exactly the same as the one shed on the backs of all Cattle. The circumference of its shoulders and breast occasioned a very violent separation; yet the Cow is alive and well. The skeleton of this animal would have been preserved, had not the owner rendered that impossible, by cutting it in pieces, and casting it away: Only the skin remains as a most curious testimony of so amazing a production.

On Wednesday was launched, at Mr. Inwood's yard at Cuckold's Point, a new frigate of 28 guns, built on the same plan with the Tartar; she is called the Duc d'Aquitaine, the ship of that name taken from the French being now unfit for service.

Wednesday the Commissioners of the Victualling-office, contracted with several eminent Graziers, for the furnishing a large number of oxen, for the service of his Majesty's fleets at Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

Extract of a letter from Stockton, May 21.

"Yesterday forenoon a French privateer appeared off Hartlepool, and chased a collier, but she got off; however, we may expect much damage from this ship; she mounts 36 or 40 guns, and is full of men."

There have fallen considerable showers of rain for this week past in the western counties, to the great joy of the Farmers, Gardiners, &c.

Yesterday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, during the time it thundered, a small quantity of hail fell in and near the Horseguards; some of the hail-stones were picked up that measured a full inch over, and three inches and an half round.

Last Wednesday as a man was loading a cart with faggots in Tottenham-Wood, the cart overturned upon him and broke both his legs in a miserable manner; he was carried to the London Hospital, but without hopes of recovery.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Pottington, Minister of Duke-street Chapel, is made a Prebend of Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Francis Pinkney, Rector of Neatt in Glamorganshire, to be Chaplain to the Rt Hon. the Lady Viscountess Dowager Windsor.

The Rev. Mr. John Fike to the Vicarage of Haughley in Suffolk.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Peterborough, of a son and heir.

The Lady of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. of a son, at his house in Golden-Square.

Lady Elizabeth Chaplin, wife of John Chaplin, Esq; of a son, at the Countess of Exeter's in Grosvenor-street.

The Lady of George Payne, Esq; of a daughter, at his house in Brooke-street.

MARRIAGES.

George Mullings, Esq; of Chelsea, to Miss Day of the same place.

Thomas Hodgetts, Esq; of Ashwood Lodge, in Staffordshire, to the Widow of Abel Johnston Kitelby, Esq; of Salop.

—— Russel, Esq; to Miss Gayler, of Pall-mall.

The Rev. Mr. Whittington, to Mrs. Brett, a widow Lady.

Mr. Johnson, late master of the Crown in Deptford, to Mrs. Sea-brooke, Mistress of the Dover-Castle inn in the said town.

Mr. Ruston, Merchant of Birmingham, to Miss Eaves.

Capt. Charles, of the Virginia trade, to Miss Sukey Stratton, of Mile-End.

Mr. John Beetson, Hatter and Hosier, in Cheapside, to Miss Butler, daughter to the late Dr. Butler.

Mr. Edmund Chamberlayne, Grocer, in Aldersgate-street, to Miss Bayley, of High-gate.

Mr. John Franklin, Tallow-chandler, in Cannon-street, to Mrs. Bland, of the same street.

Mr. Archer, Bricklayer, at Tottenham, to Mrs. Mott.

Mr. Thomas Keisley, of Shoreditch, to Miss Henrietta Bowman, of Endfield.

DEATHS.

Roger Jennings, Esq; of Gray's Inn.

Jonas Langford, Esq; of Theobald's in Hertfordshire.

Aaron Lewis, Esq; at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire.

William Vansittart, Esq; of Lincolnshire.

Edward Gouge, Esq; Merchant, in Lothbury.

Rev. Mr. Ray, of Hawley, near Stow-market.

Mr. Drew, many years Clerk to the Union Fire Office.

Mr. John Parkins, one of the Aldermen of the corporation of Huntingdon.

Mr. George Crow, Attorney at Law, in Lincoln's-inn.

Mr. Thomas Thornton, at his house at Bromley in Kent.

Mr. Peter Cailleteau, Merchant, and one of the Agents for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

Mr. John Van Hemert, Dutch Merchant, at Old Ford.

Mr. Stead, sen. at Halifax in Yorkshire, formerly Drysalter, who had retired from business many years.

Mr. Daniel Rolfe, in Water-lane, Tower-street.

Mr. Lawrence, Carpenter, Pye Corner.

Dame Martha Foster, the Lady of Mr. Justice Foster, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.

Mrs. Coulston, Mistress of the Eating-house in Flower-de-Luce Court, Fleet-street, suddenly.

The Wife of Mr. Pitt, Brewer, in Orchard-street, Westminster.

Mrs. Elizabeth Emerton, an antient maiden Lady in Berkley-square.

Mr. Samuel Knowles, at his house at Newington-Green, formerly a Glover of this city.

Mrs. Fuller, a Widow Lady, at Islington.

Mrs Page, a Maiden Lady, at Peckham.

In the 75th year of her age, at Lidlington-park, in Bedfordshire, Lady Monoux, Widow of Sir Philip Monoux, Bart. and Mother of the late Sir Humphry Monoux, Bart. of Wootton, in that county: She was the eldest daughter of William Harvey, Esq; of Chigweil in Essex.

Mrs. Harding, of King's Newton, Derbyshire.

Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Mr. Sparrow, an Attorney at Law, in Bread-street, and Clerk to the Irish Society.

A List of NEW BOOKS *and* PAMPHLETS *published this Week.*

RELIGION.

REMARKS on Dr. Free's Articles proposed to the Company of Salters, 3d.

A Letter to the Author of the Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil. 6d.

Constant Meditation on Death, the best security against its Terror, a Funeral Sermon, by R. Woodesdon, M. A. 6d.

The Beauties of the Spring, a Sermon preached at St. Saviour's, Southwark, by T. Jones, M.A.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Thomas Moore, by F. Warner, LL. D.

POETRY.

Collection of Free Masons Odes, by J. Callender, 1s.

HISTORY.

Antiquities of the antient Villa of Wheatfield in Suffolk, 1s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Outlines of a System of Vegetable Generation, by Dr. J. Hill, 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sketches, or Essays on various Subjects, by Launcelot Temple, Esq; 1s. 6d.

Proposals to render effectual a Plan for preserving young Females; by S. Welch, Esq;

A Congratulatory Letter from a Reformed Rake, to J. F. Esq; 6d.

An account of the Origin and Use of the Writ of HABEAS CORPUS, *and of the Bill now in Parliament concerning it.*

A WRIT is an Order or Mandate in writing, given by the King to the Sheriff of the County, or some other Officer, or Person, requiring them to perform a certain act.

These Writs, or Mandates, were originally written in *Latin*, and were generally named from some of the words which occurred in them; a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to *take* a man into custody, was called a *Capias*; a Writ, requiring a man to give his testimony, as a witness, in the King's Courts, *under a penalty*, was called a *Subpœna*; and the HABEAS CORPUS is a Writ directed to the Officer in whose custody any prisoner is confined, directing him to *have the body* of such prisoner before the King's Court, or one of his Judges, for a certain purpose, which is now to be explained.

By our original Constitution, or that System of Laws and Customs, under which the people of England were formed into a civil society, no man was liable to imprisonment or confinement, at the mere will of another, but for having broken some law only, of which the King, or his immediate Substitute, was to be judge.

This privilege of the people of England, among many others, was solemnly confirmed to them by a *Charta*, or solemn Recognition, signed by the King, which, by way of eminence, has been since called *Magna Charta*.

To secure this privilege, several Writs were appointed to be issued of course, upon application of the person supposed to be injured, the principal of which is that called the *Habeas Corpus*.

By this Writ the King commands the person, in whose custody the party applying for the *Habeas Corpus* is, to bring his prisoner, together with an account of the cause for which he was committed, before his Majesty at Westminster on a certain day, that the cause of his commitment may be enquired into, and that, if it is found insufficient, the prisoner may be discharged.

It happened in process of time that several arts of chicane were invented, by which a prisoner, notwithstanding the Charter, was kept a long while in custody, without being able to obtain the benefit of the Writ. To remedy this evil, an Act of Parliament was passed in the 31st year of King Charles the Second, intitled, *An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas.*

At the time when this Act was passed there was no Law subsisting by which a man could be imprisoned without having committed some crime, or being under suspicion at least of some crime, for which it was fit he should be detained to answer the party he had injured, or find sureties that he would appear and answer at a certain day; much less was any freeman, neither guilty, nor suspected to be guilty, liable to be dragged from his wife and family, and sent as a foot-soldier to America.

The Privilege, therefore, of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was secured by this Act, was not expressly extended to any persons that were not criminal, or suspected to be criminal, because it was then impossible that any such persons should stand in need of it.

But by an Act passed the last Sessions, intitled, *An Act for the speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's Land-forces and Marines*, any three Commissioners of the Land-tax, or Justices of the Peace, for any Corporation, or Borough, are empowered to seize certain persons therein described, to serve his Majesty as soldiers, and, if they have not a vote for a Member of Parliament, to deliver them to the Officers, who are to secure them in the county goal, house of correction, or such other place as the Justices shall think fit.

As by this Act a new cause of imprisonment arose, not in being when the *Habeas Corpus Act* was made, it became a question, whether the persons imprisoned in consequence of the new Act, had a right to the Writ provided by the old, as the only means of appealing from the judgment of the Commissioners to a superior jurisdiction.

Whether they have or have not according to the established method of expounded positive institutions, is a question of little importance, tho' many pamphlets have been written about it, and about it; but whether persons who are imprisoned, being innocent, *ought* not to participitate of all the privileges granted to those who are imprisoned, being guilty, is a question, which, as it has been solemnly asked, it is of the utmost importance to resolve.

It may perhaps, be thought strange, that any man born in any part of Britain, should determine this question in the negative; yet true it is, that in the negative it has been determined, and for that reason those among whom the spirit of English liberty still remains, have brought a Bill into Parliament to extend the privilege which is claimed by those who have broken the Law, to those who have not broken it; and enable a man, who, in consequence of the late Act, shall be pressed for a Soldier, to obtain his liberty, *if he is not* within the description of the Act, and to have this important question determined by a jurisdiction superior to that of three country Justices; a privilege which cannot hinder or delay the recruiting the Kings troops, "as no man, who is really within the description of the Act, will put himself, or his friends, to the expence of a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, merely for the sake of taking a walk with his Keeper to the Judges Chambers and back again." This bill is supported by our Minister and his friends, and is a most glorious instance of their integrity.

This Bill has already passed the House of Commons, and it is hoped that it will pass the House of Lords; for to throw it out, will be to commit the liberty of every man in the kingdom, nay their transportation to America, to the absolute and final determination of two or three Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of the Land Tax, or Magistrates of a little town or borough, who cannot, without the utmost absurdity, be supposed to have always either sufficient knowledge, or virtue, not to abuse their authority.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE.

SIR,

As your Paper is seen much in the Country, you would do well, I think, to insert Mr. Yelverton's Method of raising of Wheat, for which he obtained the Premium from the Dublin Society. I know it has already been published, and that perhaps will to you be an objection, but as it will take up but little room, it may (with the strictures I have sent you on that method of culture) please, and be of service to many of your readers. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. D. W.

THE field, on part of which Mr. Yelverton's crop was raised, contained in all about six acres; five of these were under wheat, and the sixth, being moister than the rest, was sown with bear, which yielded him, from 10 stone of seed, 38 barrels and one peck of clean bear: the other five acres have each of them returned a crop in all appearance equal.

The soil was old ground, not tilled these thirty years, of a loose and mellow earth, inclining to sand at bottom. This was ploughed an inch in depth, in the beginning of August, 1741, with

ploughs that carried wings 10 inches broad at the near end, running taper, and ending in a point, as uſual, at the fore end of the ſtock. Theſe ploughs are, in every other reſpect, the ſame with the old Engliſh ploughs, whoſe beam is not above eight feet and a half in length, and were drawn by oxen, with yokes.

The ſods, raiſed by this ſhallow ploughing, were burnt about the 8th of Auguſt, and the aſhes ſpread equally and with great exactneſs over the ſurface of the ground. It then received another thin ploughing, and afterwards remained in that condition, from Auguſt 16, to September 12, following. At that time Mr. Yelverton ſet in large harrows, with iron pins about ten inches long, and harrowed the ſix acres croſs the ridges; which not only broke the ſods, but mixed the mould and aſhes thoroughly together.

He then obſerved, that the ſoil was too rich and mellow for wheat, and upon that account determined to give it another ploughing, deeper than the former, to raiſe the ſand, which lay at no great diſtance from the ſurface. This reſolution was executed by September 22; the ſand he mixed with mould and aſhes, by harrowing his ground with the ſame weighty harrows. As the land was harrowing, and while it was looſe and mellow, he was ſowing it; and the laſt article of tillage was finiſhed October 6; ſo that, from his entering on the ley to his putting ſeed into the ground, the whole interval cannot exceed two months. This is expeditious tillage, and the ſucceſs of it, perhaps, might be apt to tempt the Farmer to imitate it without caution. But the reader ſhould obſerve, that the ground was rich, looſe, and mellow, in its nature, and ſandy at bottom; that beſides, the ſod was burnt, and in ſo dry and favourable a ſeaſon, that the ploughing and burning ſix acres did not take up eight days.

All theſe operations on the ground were performed in dry weather; and Mr. Yelverton thinks it of great importance to the Farmer, not to ſtir his ſoil when it is wet. One of theſe ſix acres was laid out in broad ridges, ſixteen feet over from one furrow to the other: In theſe he ploughed in his corn, and where the plough had left openings in the ground, he covered them carefully with the ſpade; the reſt were thrown up in high ridges, of eight turns of the plough to every ridge. Between the crops there was no difference, to appearance, from this circumſtance, but, if they were covered equally with corn, the broader ridges muſt have the advantage of the narrow ones, leſs ground being loſt by furrows.

Tho' he had excellent wheat of his own growth, Mr. Yelverton obſerved the uſual caution of changing the ſeed, and uſed the red Engliſh wheat. He ſowed of it, on the five acres, forty nine ſtones four pound, ſomewhat leſs than half a barrel to the acre; and a good deal of his ſucceſs he attributes to this caution. Had he loaded his rich ſoil with a greater quantity of ſeed, he believes it would have ruined his crop, and poſſibly, from the richneſs of his corn in ſpring, even half a barrel was too much.

The ſeed was ſteeped, the evening before ſowing, in a pickle, and ſifted for uſe next morning, by riddling hot, dry lime over it, as uſual. The pickle was thus made: Take roche-lime and bay ſalt, put them together in a large keeve, then throw in a ſufficient quantity of urine or ſtale, ſtill ſtirring them, till they diſſolve the ſalt, and ſlake the lime; let them continue ſo twenty four hours, and then let the liquor run out of the keeve into another veſſel for uſe: The corn ſhould remain from night to the morning, in this pickle, before ſowing. This ſteep prevents the ſmut, and deſtroys a pernicious inſect, which he calls the ſmall red worm, often deſtructive to ſeed, eſpecially in rich old grounds.

Tho' he had ſufficiently loaded both the broad and narrow ridges, yet he was under a neceſſity of mowing the five acres, about the 15th of April, by reaſon of the rankneſs; and the field grew ſo exceſſive fait, that he was obliged to reap the top of it with hooks about the 16th of May, becauſe it was then too near ſhooting to uſe the ſcythe, which might have gone too deep; but, had he neglected this, or had the weather proved wet, the whole crop would certainly have lodged and rotted. In favourable ſeaſons he has had, before this time, from twenty, to twenty-five barrels off an acre; and, if the weather proves as good, he makes no queſtion of having a crop, next year, equal to the crop which has occaſioned ſo much wonder. By an original account of the ſale of that very crop, off one acre, the number of ſacks are thirty two: the weight, after the deduction of the toll, and loſs by carriage, is 640 ſtones; and the ſum total, for which they were ſold at Galway, 21l. 4s. 11d ½."

[The objection Farmers in general have to burning the turf, and by that means manuring their land, is, that after ſome years the ſoil grows as it were barren, and will produce but little corn. This is, I believe, too true, at leaſt I have frequently heard complaints of that kind in Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, Dorſetſhire, and other places where their Downs have been ſo managed; but I think that objection ſhould not ſet aſide the practice; for it is certain that ſeveral large crops may be thus obtained; and when the land is what the Farmers call worn out, it may be recovered by only ſowing it with any of the foreign graſſes, and feeding or mowing it for ſome time.]

Advantages of Broad Wheels.

ON Midſummer-day next, the Act for the better preſervation of the publick roads takes place. By this act all waggons travelling for hire are deemed common ſtage waggons, tho' they do not travel regular ſtages; and ſuch as travel with narrow wheels, and more than four horſes, are liable to a penalty of five pounds, and are alſo indictable as common nuiſances. Thoſe who travel with four horſes, and narrow wheels, are to pay at all turnpikes one half more than the preſent tolls. All carts or waggons, which paſs through any turnpike with dung, or any other manure, (unleſs with wheels of nine inches wide) are to pay as carriages with other goods; nor is any perſon ſuffered to compound for the tolls, who travels with narrow wheels. Broad wheel waggons are to travel with their horſes in pairs; but thoſe with narrow wheels are not ſuffered to travel in pairs, but lengthways. Waggons and carts with ſix inch wheels are to pay full toll, as narrow wheels. Waggons are not to be wider than five feet ſix inches, meaſuring from the middle of each wheel. After Midſummer broad wheel waggons are to pay one half of the preſent tolls. The tax will then be eighteen pence for every narrow wheeled waggon drawn by four horſes, where the toll is now a ſhilling, and only ſix pence for a broad wheeled waggon, drawn by eight horſes; a ſufficient encouragement for all perſons to uſe broad wheel carriages. The fine ſtate of the roads where broad wheels are now much uſed, is ſo apparent as to ſilence all the ridiculous cavils that have been raiſed againſt them. The obſtinate Farmers begin now to be convinced that broad wheels are better than narrow ones, though their Fathers and Grandfathers never uſed them. An objection, it is true, has been made againſt them, that by carrying exceſſive weights, they cut deep tracks, like ditches, inſtead of ruts; but this is not the fault of the broad wheels, but of the narrow ones, which by cutting deep ruts, oblige the broad ones in narrow roads to keep the coach quarter always in the ſame track, which would not happen were the broad ones at liberty to vary their track; an objection which would ſoon be removed, were there no narrow wheel carriages permitted.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IT was obſerved, by the late Duke of Argyll, about the latter end of Queen Anne's war, that in travelling thro' France, tho' it was a moſt delightful country, yet there were evident marks in it of general devaſtation; that he had gone forty miles together in it without meeting a man fit to bear arms; that the bulk of the people were in the utmoſt miſery and want; and that nothing was more viſible than an univerſal dejection through all parts wherever he paſſed.

It will ſcarce ever be forgotten, with what zeal the treaty of Utrecht (which followed ſoon after this obſervation was made) was oppoſed by the Allies, who foreſaw, that France would again, in a very ſhort time, recover from the then wretched ſituation, to which ſhe was reduced, unleſs the advantages they had already gained were improved, and a blow given that ſhould put an end to her ambition, by reducing her power. What was ſo clearly foreſeen, ſoon came to paſs: her reſtleſs diſpoſition increaſed in proportion as ſhe gathered ſtrength; and Europe has ſince been involved in three bloody wars through her means, in leſs than half a century. Paſt miſcarriages are uſeful leſſons to Stateſmen, if properly attended to. We ſee France again in the like, or worſe circumſtances, than at the end of the Queen's war, and ourſelves and Allies in much better; and we hear of overtures of peace now, as we did then, from more quarters than one: We have ſeen one fatal error, let our M——y uſe the phraſe of the great King of Pruſſia, and ſay, WE WILL DO BETTER. Peace to a trading nation is, indeed, a deſirable bleſſing; but a *temporary peace*, to give a feeble enemy time to recover ſtrength, is a great ſcourge, as it is only laying the foundation of a future war. Now, therefore, is the time to ſtrike the blow, that may give reſt to Europe for many years to come.

The whole Navy of France, to all human appearance, is in our power; her trade at our mercy; her colonies, if ours exert themſelves, unable to ſtand in competition with us; and her Indian allies ready to riſe againſt her on the firſt reverſe of fortune. In this critical conjuncture, unanimity in council, and in action, will beſpeak the favour of Providence. When a nation has been been devoted, the men in power have generally done more by their animoſities to haſten its deſtruction than the enemy. What an unfeeling heart muſt he have for his country, who at ſuch a time as this neglects or deſerts his duty, on a ſuppoſition only that his abilities are under-rated. When the honour, intereſt, and ſafety of the nation is at ſtake, how much more commendable would it be for Officers in high command, to point out to their ſuperiors the men of valour and activity fit to be employed, than to take pique at their preferment. Suppoſe an indignity to character in *reality* intended, the truly gallant Officer would ſerve his country firſt, and then reſent the inſult. This is the touchſtone of true Patriotiſm; for no man deſerves the name of Patriot, who prefers his own private concern to the great concern of his country; no man deſerves the *higheſt command* who would not do his duty in a *ſubordinate ſtation*. Let no man, however, be employed in a great enterprize, who is already known to diſlike the ſervice; for it is odds but his backwardneſs will have an evil influence in time of

action: Cowards will avail themſelves of his example; diſgrace inſtead of victory will naturally enſue, and the blood and treaſure of the nation be waſted, as it has been, in vain, owing to the malevolence of one man's mind.

I am, Sir, A Lover of my Country.

ODE *to* INDOLENCE.

AH! why for ever on the wing
Perſiſts my weary'd ſoul to roam?
Why, ever cheated, ſtrives to bring
Or Pleaſure or Contentment home?

Thus the poor bird, that draws his name
From Paradiſe's honour'd groves,
Ceaſeleſs fatigues his little frame,
Nor finds the reſting-place he loves.

Lo! on the rural moſſy bed
My limbs with careleſs eaſe reclin'd;
Ah, gentle Sloth; indulgent ſpread
The ſame ſoft bandage o'er my mind.

For why ſhould ling'ring thought invade,
Yet ev'ry worldly proſpect cloy?
Lend me, ſoft Sloth, thy friendly aid,
And give me peace debarr'd of joy.

Lov'ſt thou yon calm and ſilent flood,
That never ebbs, that never flows;
Protected by the circling wood
From each tempeſtuous wind that blows?

An altar on its banks ſhall riſe,
Where oft thy vot'ry ſhall be found;
What time pale Autumn hulls the ſkies,
And ſickning verdure fades around.

Ye buſy race, ye factious train,
That haunt Ambition's guilty ſhrine;
No more perplex the world in vain,
But offer here your vows with mine.

And thou, puiſſant Queen! be kind:
If e'er I ſhar'd thy balmy pow'r;
If e'er I ſway'd my active mind,
To weave for Thee the rural bow'r;

Diſſolve in ſleep each anxious care;
Each unavailing ſigh remove;
And only let me wake to ſhare
The ſweets of Friendſhip and of Love.

[*Dodſley's Collection.*]

The MISTAKE. *To a* LADY.

WHETHER beneath the vernal bow'r,
Or in the full Saloon you ſit,
Pleas'd with the fragrance of a flow'r,
Or firſt in ſentiment and wit;

With equal dignity and eaſe,
The various converſe you ſuſtain;
In either ſituation pleaſe,
The gay, or the ſequeſter'd ſcene.

With ev'ry grace and virtue bleſt,
That wake to life the ſocial hour,
That ſooth the anxious mind to reſt
Or give ſoft beauty all its pow'r.

How cou'd you then, accompliſh'd fair!
Be to your own perfections blind?
Or think the conſcious muſe wou'd dare,
To reprehend your faultleſs mind? J. M.

POSTSCRIPT.

Freſh Advices by a Mail from Holland.

LONDON.

THE only particulars of the army of the King of Pruſſia, which were received at Dreſden on the 15th inſt. where, That on the 25th of laſt month, Field Marſhal Keith marched from the neighbourhood of Neiſs to penetrate into Moravia with the firſt column, the advanced guard of which was commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg: That on the 27th his Pruſſian Majeſty put himſelf at the head of the ſecond column; and that Prince Maurice of Anhalt Deſſau marched on the 29th with the third; ſo that it was not doubted but the King, who arrived on the 2d before Olmutz, had continued his march forwards, after leaving a ſufficient number of troops round that place to keep it blocked up, and by that means hinder any ſuccours to be thrown into it, either of troops or ammunition. The ſame advices add, that the troops of his Pruſſian Majeſty in entering Moravia, made themſelves maſters of ſeveral magazines, which the Auſtrians had formed there, and among others of a very conſiderable one at Lattau.

According to the laſt advices received at Francfort from the army of the King of Pruſſia in Moravia, his Pruſſian Majeſty had then paſſed by Olmutz, leaving in the neighbourhood of that place a body of 5 or 6000 men, to keep it blocked up; and it appears to be his deſign to penetrate into Upper Auſtria, while the troops under the command of Field-Marſhal Keith and the Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau will make head againſt the army of Marſhal Daun, which, according to the ſame advices, is not in a condition to diſturb the operations of his enemy.

Letters from Lipſtadt of the 20th of May, ſay, that they had advice from Dorſten, in the neighbourhood of Weſel, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, Commander in Chief of the Allied Army, arrived there the 13th inſtant, together with the Prince of Holſtein Gottorp and the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick; that they had viſited the neighbourhood of that place, and had given ſuch orders as made it be thought that the army would immediately be put in motion. The 14th theſe two Princes ſet out on their return, the former for Munſter, and the other for Dulmen. The huſſars and dragoons of the Allied Army continue to diſturb the advanced poſts which the French have on the Rhine.

The Experiment privateer of Briſtol has taken and carried into Leghorn, five French prizes, two laden with corn and three with timber.

Laſt night arrived at the Admiralty Office, an expreſs from Falmouth, with an account of two large French ſhips being brought in there by one of his Majeſty's cruizers.

It is ſaid that the five men of war and four frigates ſeen by the Rocheſter man of war for ſome days, from whom he took a ſhip, and which did not give him chace, were intended, at all events, to throw ſuccours into Louiſbourg, if not entirely blocked up before their arrival on that coaſt; and that if it ſhould be blocked up, then to go down the river St. Laurence to land their forces there, and put Quebec in a proper ſtate of defence; the retaining one or both of thoſe places being of the utmoſt conſequence to the affairs of the French in that part of the world.

Two Dutch ſhips from Surinam for Amſterdam, are put into Dartmouth; who ſpoke with the Goſport man of war, with the trade under her convoy for Newfoundland, the 4th inſt. all well.

[*The* Occaſional Quæriſt, *relating to Houſes of public Entertainment, came to hand too late, but ſhall be inſerted in our next.*]

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	145	Males	202
Females	148	Females	196
In all	293	In all	398

Increaſed in the burials this week 52.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 32. Conſumption 66. Convulſions 90. Dropſy 25. Fever 70. Small pox 27. Teeth 22.

Drowned 2. Fractures 2. Hanged himſelf 1. Killed by a Cart 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 120 3-4ths. India Stock, 146 1-half a 147. South-Sea Stock, 106. Ditto Old Annuities, 93 5-8ths. Ditto New Annuities, 94 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 93 7-8ths a 3-4ths. Ditto conſol. 94 7-8ths a 95. Ditto 1726, 94. Ditto 1751, 94 3-4ths a 5-8ths. Ditto India Annuities, 93 3-8ths a 1-half. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, 100 7-8ths a 101. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 94 3-4ths. Bank Circuulation, 4l. 12s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 2l. 16s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 1 3-4ths Diſc. Life-Annuities 16 3-4ths Years Purchaſe. Lottery Tickets, 12l. 3s. 6d. Script. 1758, 101 3-4ths a 7-8ths.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	36s to 42s	18s to 22s	15s to 19s 6d	22s to 25s 6d	32s	21s to 23s
Oxford,	12l to 14l	25s to 27s 6d	18s 6d to 22s	29s to 36s	30s to 40s	
Abingdon,	13l to 15l 5s load	26s 6d to 30s	17s to 22s 6d	32s to 35s	30s to 42s 6d	
Farnham,	9l 2s 6d to 12l 10s	27s to 30s	22s 6d to 25s	37s to 39s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	10l to 11l 17s 6d	27s to 23s	21s to 24s	37s to 38s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	10l to 13l	24s to 29s	22s to 24s	30s to 35s	29s to 38s	
Reading,	9l 15s to 12l 2s 6d	24s to 29s	23s to 28s	32s to 36s	35s to 38s	
Warminſter,	44s to 61s quar.	27s to 29s	18s to 29s	34s to 50s	34s to 42s	
Devizes,	44s to 52s	27s to 30s	18s to 26s	34s to 42s	32s to 48s 6d	
Glocester,	6s to 7s 6d buſh	3s 3d to 3s 10d	2s 6d to 2s 8d	3s 10d to 4s 3d		
Birmingham,	5s 8d to 6s 8d	3s 3d to 3s 8d	1s 10d to 2s 3d	3s 9d to 4s	3s 4d to 3s 10d	

LONDON, Printed for *J. Payne*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.

*** As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.